

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

NOVEMBER 8, 1969
NO. 210

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Note: The interview with Libyan army officer in last packet should be credited to Le Front

NOTE: INS has asked the New Mebe committee in Washington to arrange a central housing location for all underground press people coming for the Nov. 14-15 action. When you get to Washington you can obtain the location of this housing by calling 737-8605. Ask for Dorothy Fish (or someone else on the housing staff) and say you want the address of the underground press housing center.

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NEW YORK D.A. CONSPIRES,
PANTHER 21 COME TO TRIAL

by LIBERATION News Service

"When the oppressor makes a vicious attack against freedom fighters because of the way that such freedom fighters choose to go about their liberation, then we know we are moving in the direction of our liberation."

--Huey P. Newton

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The men who rule America are out to destroy the Black Panther Party by any means necessary. Free breakfasts for children, free clothing for people in the black community, and the message they brought to these people about the need to overthrow the economic system that enslaves them have spurred the government to an all-out attack. In mounting this attack, the government is dismantling the whole facade of "justice" and "equal rights under the law," as they lay bare their determination to crush anyone who would rise up to create a just and equitable society.

In New York, 21 Panthers facing charges of conspiring to blow up five major department stores, some New Haven Railroad tracks, and the Bronx Botanical Gardens are coming to trial on Nov. 17. D.A. Frank Hogan presented this hoax to the obliging news media on April 2 and ran a fear campaign against the Panthers at a time when New York City looked like it was falling apart. City hospitals were closing for lack of funds, welfare was being cut to a sub-survival level, the City College president was resigning because of budget cuts, and high school students were in a state of rebellion. New York was being exposed as a battleground where the rich try to keep the poor in line while hanging on to their profits. It was the kind of situation where people begin to ask questions about the government that purports to represent them.

Frank Hogan, in addition to being District Attorney, is a trustee of Columbia University along with the president of the First National City Bank, the president of CBS, and other corporate power-jockeys. His interests lie with the corporate elite who cause the problems New York City faces and who are chiefly interested in shutting people up when they catch on.

So Hogan dealt with this potentially explosive situation by railroading the Panthers. They were the most likely ones to make people start asking the right questions about their country, and he had tried unsuccessfully for ten months and over sixty different charges to get them out of the way.

The second step in Hogan's attack was to jail them under \$100,000 bail each and split them up into seven different prisons so they could not meet together with lawyers to prepare a defense. This ransom was appealed in every state and Federal court possible and denied by 20 judges (the appeal is now on its way to the Supreme Court). The 21 were not allowed to meet together with their lawyer until early in November (two weeks before the trial) when the judge finally granted the defense motion.

The attempt to keep the defense from being able to prepare its case is a vital part of the D.A.'s strategy. Once he had framed them up on phantasmagorical charges and whipped up public hysteria through the Establishment press, he had to make sure their lawyers don't get a chance to untangle the prosecution's lies. The defense lawyer for the 21, Gerald Lefcourt, is faced with the demanding task of trying to prepare a defense against whatever lies the D.A.'s witnesses might tell about the defendants. Since they didn't do anything, the fabrication will probably be complete and unpredictable.

Recently, D.A. Hogan decided that he would try to jail some more Panthers and slap on some more charges, so he called a Grand Jury to get a superseding indictment. This allowed him to re-open the "investigation."

Defense Attorneys Bill Kunstler and Gerry Lefcourt asked that they be allowed to question the grand jurors to see if they were "representative" like the Constitution says they're supposed to be. Well, they were representative all right, representative of the ruling class. They all lived on the Upper East Side (mostly on Park Avenue), they were worth from \$100,000 to \$1 million each, and they were all white. Kunstler and Lefcourt then demanded that they be shown the list of

people the D.A. was going to investigate. The list had the names of sixty Panthers on it, almost all of the New York members not already in prison. The new indictment is expected any day.

Defense Attorney Lefcourt maintains that the Justice Department is calling the shots in the New York Panther 21 trial just as they are in the Chicago Conspiracy 8 trial. And it seems that the way they have dealt with Bobby Seale is likely to set a precedent. But Bobby's actions may also set a precedent. Lefcourt reports that the 21 were digging what they heard about Bobby and thought he might be setting a new "courtroom style."

Hogan is likely to have plenty of support from his judge (Murtagh) just as Foran and Schultz are bolstered by Judge Hoffman. Not to speak of their support in Washington. Att. Gen. Mitchell sent an affidavit to Chicago saying that Bobby Seale is a "subversive character," the McClellan Committee has labeled the Panther Party subversive, and J. Edgar Hoover's FBI hasn't exactly obstructed the investigation of the Panthers.

The American judicial system has launched an attack on the Panthers. On Nov. 15 at the Justice Department there will be a counter-attack. When American "Justice" can put an innocent man in jail for four years for demanding his right to counsel, and put 21 men and women in jail for six months on \$100,000 bail each with no evidence at all, then it's time to move against that "Justice."

On Saturday Nov. 14 there will be a demonstration at the Justice Department in Washington demanding that the Chicago Conspiracy trial be stopped and that all political prisoners be freed.

On Monday Nov. 17 at 9 a.m. there will be a demonstration outside the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square in New York to demand that the N.Y. Panther 21 be freed. Black Panther Party Field Marshal Don Cox and Deputy Minister of Culture Zayd Shakur will speak.

The Panther's funds have been totally depleted by this case. They are very much in need of contributions. Send them to: BLACK PANTHER LEGAL DEFENSE FUND LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, Box 1224, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11202

GUERRILLA STRIKES AT MENTAL HEALTH MEETING

LONDON (INS) -- A clever guerrilla operating somewhere within the realm of the World Federation for Mental Health has pulled off a "destructive hoax" imperiling the organization's annual conference.

Less than two weeks before they were scheduled to convene on November 17, members from Latin America to Sweden received circulars printed on "what appeared to be the official stationery of the Federation." The circulars informed the delegates that the meeting set for Washington's Shoreham Hotel had been called off because of "poor American cooperation and complaints" and announced that the conference would be held instead at the Hotel Havana Libre in Cuba, "where greater freedom of association and actions will be possible."

The mysterious saboteur also cabled the Shoreham Hotel cancelling plans for the meeting.

As usual, the genuine officials of the organization and the New York Times, which reported the event, "could offer no explanation for the effort to disrupt the meeting." The fact that Mrs. Richard M. Nixon is serving as honorary chairman apparently gave them no more of a clue to what the "hoax" was aiming at than did the suggestion for an alternative site.

Perhaps they should pay more attention to the intended theme of the conference, "Mental Health in the Community," and to what it might mean for men of their profession to live in a society where alienation has been replaced by a strong sense of community and common commitment, where frustration has been replaced by feelings of great achievement, and where there are no rich people to give a shrink wealth and prestige for sitting and listening to their problems.

Go to the Havana Libre, doctors. You might actually learn something.

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DO THE BEST YOU CAN

"PIG" has been added to the list of such three-letter words as SEX, BVD and GOD which are banned from California license plates. HOG is permitted.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE., LOTS OF THEM
COMING TO WASHINGTON TO TAKE CARE OF BUSINESS

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D C (LNS) -- Despite cynical attempts by Justice Department officials to scare people away by talking of "violence" and threatening to refuse permits, the Nov. 15 March on Washington will happen.

Who are these men, members of a government that has millions of soldiers and thousands of bases on foreign soil, responsible for years of slaughter in Vietnam, to talk of violence? They are the very persons who are directing the vicious courtroom attacks on the anti-war movement's leadership, they are the pillars of the system of "justice" which first gagged and chained Bobby Seale and then sent him to jail because he wanted to defend himself.

While no group has suggested anything violent for the Washington demonstrations, the cops and the military are making frenzied preparations for repression in the name of "crowd control."

The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam firmly rebuffed the comments of the Justice Department spokesmen, John W. Dean III and Richard G. Kleindienst. Mobe spokesmen pointed out that the government was "mounting a fear campaign" to keep people away. They pointed out that the government was actively pursuing a confrontation so as to discredit the burgeoning anti-war movement.

The Justice Department quickly gave a flat "no" to a request for a permit to march down Pennsylvania Avenue. After further negotiations, they yielded to a revised parade route -- down Constitution Avenue past the rear of the White House.

Previously, the Mobe abandoned plans to have the huge rally on the Ellipse behind the White House. The government bluntly refused to allow so many people to mass so close to Nixon's house. The big rally will be held on the mall between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

A similar march and rally is planned for

San Francisco, also sponsored by the Mobilization and the Moratorium.

The mass march and parade in Washington will include a Contingent in Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, marching in support of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, and carrying red flags, NLF flags, and revolutionary placards.

The Solidarity Contingent (which includes several SDS factions) will join with Yippies, Youth Against War and Fascism, Weatherman (they told Yippies in Chicago that they'd leave their helmets home) and other groups in a demonstration at the Justice Department. This action, around the slogans "Stop the Trials." and "Free All Political Prisoners!" will take place at 5 p.m., that is, after the main rally is over. Most of the Conspiracy defendants expect to be there.

Thirty-foot high effigies representing Nixon, Attorney General Mitchell, Judge Julius Jennings Hoffman and other top-level war criminals will be brought to the gathering at the Justice Department for trial by the assembled people. (Abbie Hoffman says the effigies are too big to burn because someone might get hurt.)

Everyone agrees that this march on Washington is an important historical event. Such a large number of people in one place (estimate go from 200,000 to a million) will give the participants, a war-weary nation and a warmongering administration a notion of the Power of the People.

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CUBA'S SWEET PRINTED PAGES

HAVANA (LNS) -- It's not just sugar cane that they're worried about getting a lot of in Cuba. It's books too. The Revolutionary Government just announced that in 1975, Cuba will publish 50 million books. That means that when the revolutionary regime celebrates its 16th birthday, book publication will be more than 50 times what it was in pre-revolutionary Cuba. Even for 1969, Cuba published 15 million books -- two for every person, with 70% of those distributed free. That's two books per capita -- highest book index in Latin America.

-30- ... FREE BOBBY SEALE ...

MIT STUDENTS ATTACK WAR RESEARCH
IN FIRST MAJOR CAMPUS ACTION THIS YEAR

LIBERATION News Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (LNS) -- Defying a court order and confronted by 700 cops in full riot gear, hundreds of demonstrators moved Nov. 4-6 to shut down military-linked facilities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

It was the first major action on an American campus this year.

Two key MIT buildings -- the Center for International Studies and the main Administration building -- were closed down for much of the week by nearly 1,000 demonstrators acting under the banner of the November Action Coalition, an anti-imperialist group formed this fall. Huge NLF flags were carried in all of the demonstrations.

The action's politics and purpose was perhaps best summed up in a sign posted on the door of the Center for International Studies, which does research for the Pentagon and the State Department. The sign said: "BUILDING CONDEMNED: Under Article 2 People's Code. All properties used for oppression are to be confiscated and returned to their rightful owners, the people."

A court order prohibiting occupation of buildings, reproduction of files and other anticipated actions was obtained by the MIT administration. The injunction took in those people who "counselled" others to join in such demonstrations. But when the Coalition planned to move anyway, the university ordered the Center closed.

The crowd celebrated this victory and then moved across Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge's main thoroughfare, into the Administration building, pounding on doors and walls and chanting, "Get off your ass, get out of class -- end war research!"

The next day, Nov. 5, an obstructive picket line was maintained by 400 people in front of MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory No. 5. The picket line was set up at 6 a.m. and maintained for three hours, during which time all personnel was prevented from entering the building.

The pigs eventually came, and the demonstrators made an orderly retreat. Not to be deprived, however, more than 100 cops (out of 700), some of

them with dogs, attacked the rear of the group, swinging billy-clubs and kicking fallen demonstrators. The cops apparently had broken rank, for they later were seen being criticized by the brass. There was one arrest and 10 minor injuries on the part of the Coalition people.

The students rallied again, just as strong, on Nov. 6, with 500 moving into the administration building. For the second time, the offices of top MIT officials were locked and guarded. Demonstrators gave access only to supporters of the demands, which related chiefly to ending MIT's complicity with the war machine. The demonstrators left at 4 p.m.

There's been very little business as usual at MIT -- and that's good news for the NLF and other people fighting to get the U.S. off their back. Good news too for the revitalized Boston area movement.

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(Note to editors: Thanks to the Old Mole for providing the facts used by LNS to prepare the preceding article.)
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MEXICAN POSTER DISPLAY AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A travelling exhibit of original protest art from the Mexican student movement will be in the United States soon.

These posters graphically tell the story of the struggle in Mexico and its repression by the Mexican government. The exhibit, including 30 posters, is available to interested groups for a fee of only \$10.

For full information and schedules, write to National Information Network on Latin America (NINOLA), #655, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

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NEW BOOK FOR DRAFT RESISTERS THINKING ABOUT CANADA

TORONTO (LNS) -- The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme has published a revised edition of its Manual for Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada. Copies are available for \$2 from their office at 2347 Yonge St., Suite 14, Toronto 12, Canada. If you can't afford \$2, send whatever you can; if you're really broke, the Canadian comrades will send you a free copy.

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FROM THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL:
THE FROINES SECRET IS OUT

By Mike Royko

LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Everyone has been waiting to find out just what quiet John Froines did in the big Chicago 8 conspiracy.

Froines was a real puzzle because he wasn't a famous hippie or SDS leader. Until the trial, hardly anybody had ever heard of him, except his relatives and fellow research chemists.

The day he was indicted, along with people like Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Bobby Seale and Rennie Davis, reporters asked each other: "Who the hell is John Froines?"

A bit of digging showed that Froines is a brilliant research chemist, with a stack of degrees thicker than a judge's head. He's 30, married, and if he is a wild radical, he developed late in life. In 1964, he ran a campus campaign at Yale for Lyndon B. Johnson.

Froines took part in the convention protests, of course, but so did thousands of other people, and he definitely wasn't remembered as a leader.

But Tuesday it finally came out, the terrible thing that Froines did in the alleged conspiracy to drive Chicagoans crazy and slide the city into the lake.

He is accused of being the diabolical genius behind a sinister plot to disrupt a show in a Loop Go-Go joint.

That, as far as I can tell, is why the full might and power of the government of the United States of America is aimed at putting John Froines behind the bars of a federal pen.

It seems that one night during the convention, three female demonstrators were arrested in the Charade-A-Go-Go, in the Palmer House, for stinking the place up.

They used homemade stink bombs. Actually, they weren't really "bombs." They were simply pieces of tissue paper soaked in a very mild, harmless, but smelly, chemical that anybody can buy

The girls picked that particular go-go joint because a lot of convention delegates and other political types were going there to get cheap kicks.

The girls figured that, with the world as goofed up as it is, convention delegates should be doing something more useful with their time than leering at the sight of a bare behind.

Froines, the prosecution says, was the man who supplied the smelly chemical and plotted the entire escapade.

In other words, he was the shadowy Mr. Big behind the great stink-bomb caper.

From where I sat, the government didn't even do much of a job in proving that much. But that's up to the jury.

It wasn't that they didn't try to prove it. Their witnesses included agents of the FBI, the Chicago police force, crime lab technicians and others.

Never before has so much energy gone into figuring out who tossed a stink bomb.

When I was a kid, hardly a weekend passed when somebody didn't do it in one of the neighborhood movies. And a veterans' convention wasn't complete without things like water bags being tossed out of hotel windows, electrified canes, stink bombs and other acts of exuberance and patriotism.

So it sounded strange, indeed, to hear the FBI and the Chicago police talking in solemn terms about how they went about gathering their clues and evidence.

Countless syndicate hit men are running around loose in Chicago, and most of them haven't been snooped as thoroughly as John Froines, the mad stink-bomber.

LaSalle St. is crawling with politicians and financiers who wouldn't get less than 3 to 10 in a federal pen if somebody pursued them as relentlessly as the government chased Froines.

If this is a sample of the conspiratorial sins the government is interested in, they should swoop down on some of the suburbs next

Halloween when kids splatter houses with eggs.

As Froines said, when he wandered out of Judge Julius Hoffman's zany courtroom, looking dazed:

"You would think I was accused of building a goddam atom bomb."

* * *

[Editor's note: The preceding article was first published in the Chicago Daily News.]

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CHICAGO CONSPIRACY OFFICE HAS GROOVY MAILBAG LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- People from all over America have flooded the Conspiracy Eight with messages of support in the form of letters, postcards, telegrams, hair, jelly beans, cake and cookies.

Solidarity is the message that is coming through -- the writers of the letters look at the Chicago trial and feel that they are on trial there.

"Most of the people in the Bay Area feel as though you are taking the rap for all of us," wrote one California student. "I am confident that you will be freed from these unbelievable charges."

The Student Government Association at Washington Technical Institute in the nation's capital told the Conspiracy that it "supports in total" those resisting judicial repression. "We well understand that the same racist Judeo-Christian mentality that oppresses the Chicago Eight also oppresses the black students on the Washington Tech campus."

Much of the mail has come in response to Jerry Rubin's request for donations of hair to replace that shorn from his head by prison officials. Jerry's own hair -- and beard -- are already growing back and Jerry has purchased a wig which he wears faithfully in court. Jerry sees the cutting of his hair as evidence of "cultural terrorism" directed against the emergent youth culture. Some supporters have gone so far as to donate their own public hair.

A steady stream of cake, cookies and jelly

beans provides courtroom snacks for the defendants. The regulation against eating is one of the many they defy every day. It's not that they're intentionally showing contempt for the court: they're only having trouble hiding it.

Many of the letter-writers discuss political work. One California student wrote to Abbie Hoffman: "I am a student at Ohlone College, where the trustees have allowed the military to speak but not groups like SDS. This college is very new so it does not have any 'new left' organization. How could I go about forming a branch of Y.I.P. (Youth International Party)? Also does Y.I.P. have an official doctrine which has to be followed?"

Someone from Waco, Texas (the birthplace of C. Wright Mills), wrote to Abbie: "I have just finished reading your book and it is great great great. I am sending you a sticker of Che to put on Mr. Magoo's back (alias Judge Hoffman). Please send me a million Yippie buttons (maybe even three) to give to my comrades. Yippie!"

From New York City: "I am a third year student in New York Law School....I would like to know what I may do to help the defense of your case."

Not all of the letters are friendly. Rennie Davis reports getting several dozen letters of support a week, but some notes are hostile, and there are even death threats. Phoned death threats are occasionally made to the Conspiracy office. Some of the hate mail is filled with racist invective or the anti-hippie sentiment most freaks have run into on the streets of America.

Most of the mail, however, contains simple, warm messages of support for people who, despite their effervescence, good humor and dedication to struggle, are undergoing a real, painful and dangerous ordeal.

* * *

"I just saw your new book -- Woodstock Nation -- since it said steal it, I did. I got caught so now I am in jail with nothing to read. I thought you could dig sending me a copy to read and join the Conspiracy to save a free world. Hope you are feeling free at peace. Yippie!" (from Jim in

Minneapolis)

"When I'm 64 I'll hate myself for not coming to see you in Chicago, but I don't have the bread "

"I heard you on the radio today (my FM radio is my only link with reality in my stucco prison) . 'Judge not that ye be judged' -- Matthew 7:1 "

"Just listened to your call to Bob Fass at WBAL. I've heard a few of them before. You make me want to cry because you're so goddam high-spirited and funny. I read everything I can about the trial and wish you all something better than it looks like you'll get. I know Tom and Rennie -- send them my love. Wish I could send money, but I'm out of work, getting no help from home, & generally just broke " (Janet from New York City)

"The world is often very hard on its prophets. Take care of yourself, Abbie."

Mail addressed to the defendants at the Federal Building in Chicago was being delivered to them there for the first few weeks of the trial, but the volume became so great that the authorities ordered that mail forwarded to the Chicago office of a Conspiracy lawyer. Mail should be sent to the defendants in care of the Conspiracy, 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604. Contributions of money are also welcome and needed.

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LOS SIETE BROTHERS IN COURT
by Martin R. Horn
LIBERATION News Service/Dock of the Bay

SAN FRANCISCO (INS) - Friday morning, Judge Karesh was presiding over his court on the third floor of the Hall of Justice. A black teenager with an unruly afro stood before the bench. He had been walking through a schoolyard when a few cops began to chase him. He ran; they caught up, and when they found no dope or weapons in his possession, they busted him for loitering.

The public defender said there was no reason to bust the kid, and evidence that he was 16 1/2.

ering rather than just walking through the schoolyard.

"Then why did he run away?" asked the judge.

"That I don't know, your honor. But there is no evidence..."

"There is a quote from scripture," Judge Karesh interrupted. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Though not really applicable, since the Man did indeed pursueth, the quote effectively silenced the public defender. The black teenager with the unruly afro took it all with cynical equanimity.

In the afternoon, another preliminary hearing was held in the case of Los Siete de la Raza, the seven (only six are in custody) latinos charged with killing plainclothes police officer Joe Brod-nik last May Day. The courtroom was jammed with spectators, mostly brown and mostly young. Several parents of the brothers were there, a few small children, one two-month old infant, and an undetermined number of girlfriends.

Los Siete are often called the brothers, and it's not just revolutionary jargon. The feeling in the courtroom when they appeared was that of a warm extended family, everybody smiling and waving to each other. The four lawyers, who have become figures of great trust and affection, exchanged handclasps with the brothers. Then they all stood close together in a sem-circle around the judge's bench, explaining who was representing whom: Mike Kennedy for Danilo Melendez; Dick Hodge for Gary Iescaliet; R. Jay Engel for Nelson Rodriguez; and Charlie Garry for Mario Martinez, Rodolfo Martinez and Jose Rios.

Judge Karesh himself has a long nose, glasses and crewcut gray hair. He obviously respects the talents of the defense team. However, he was not generous in granting motions of discovery, which formed the body of Friday's session. The defense made it immediately clear that police occupation and oppression of the latino community will be a major issue in the trial. In particular, they want to show that Brod-nik and his partner McGoran, known together as the Mission Eleven, were brutal, racist, cops, who took special pleasure in harassing street

kids and radical activists. One of the motions of discovery asked for the Mission Eleven's itinerary for the month preceding May 1. Another requested a list of all their "victims of arrest" for burglary in the last year of Brodrik's life. "You refer to burglary suspects as victims. You mean arrestees," Karesh said to Garry. "Denied." Karesh also denied the first motion, consenting only to release the Mission Eleven's itinerary for the day of May 1.

The defense also wanted to know if any unrecorded preliminary remarks had been made to the grand jury by the D.A. They wanted information about any psychiatric care Brodrik and McGoran might have had. R. Jay Engel, whose client, Nelson Rodriguez, wasn't at the scene of the incident, wanted D.A. records relating to a conversation between an attorney and a police captain in which the cop admitted he knew Nelson wasn't there. All these discovery motions were denied.

Charlie Garry, having just recovered from an operation, was in excellent form. When Karesh got lost in discussion, Garry would take charge of the proceedings, saying, "Denied. Granted. I'm writing down granted."

"Granted," Karesh would echo.

Charlie also managed to bring Huey Newton and the Oakland Seven into the hearing. In arguing for the list of "victims of arrest", he said a similar list in Huey's trial helped him show Officer Frey's misconduct in dealing with the black community.

He mentioned the Oakland Seven in reference to reading material for the brothers. They have been on restriction of visiting days and no one has been able to get books to them. The prison authorities say the library is open, but the brothers maintain the books are taken away from them. Karesh said, "The judge is not supposed to interfere with the operation of the jail."

Garry replied that during the Oakland Seven trial, Jeff Segal was in jail and his copies of underground newspapers were confiscated. After some legal maneuvering, the attorneys got the judge to order that Jeff should have his reading matter. At this point, Karesh dropped his veneer of rule-abiding detachment. "Give them the books!" he ordered. A biography of Zapata and several Latin

American histories were produced, to the applause and laughter of the spectators.

Karesh reassumed his stern demeanor. "These defendants are charged with very serious crimes," he said. "I don't think you're helping your friends by laughing." Indeed, the brothers are charged with serious crimes. No one knows that better than the brown teenagers who filled the courtroom with nervous laughter. It was impudent of Judge Karesh, sitting comfortably in his black robe on a bench high above the courtroom, to tell the spectators how serious, indeed tragic, this thing is. They know it and are living with it every day. And so widely read a jurist could perhaps have remembered that serious and tragic characters

It worthy their prominent part in the play,
Do not break up their lines to weep,
They know that Hamlet and Lear are gay;
Gaiety transfiguring all that dread

Preliminary hearing in the case of Los Siete will continue

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QUEBECOIS AU COMBAT

by Mark Bernstein

LIBERATION News Service

MONTREAL, Quebec. (LNS) -- Two thousand young French Quebecers gathered in front of the new Palace of Justice here Nov. 7 as part of a week-long operation/liberation whose goals are to free imprisoned nationalist political leaders, to defeat a pro-English language bill, and to establish a Socialist French Quebec.

As the demonstrators listened to speech after speech denouncing political and economic injustice in Quebec, hundreds of black-caped cops with spacesuit-like helmets stood in silent lines in front of the Palace which was lit up by orange flood-lights. Suddenly, as a Socialist leader finished speaking, a flaming spark spitting molotov cocktail sailed from inside the crowd and exploded in the middle of a line of cops. The crowd, which first met in a nearby park, had earlier marched through the streets chanting militant slogans -- such as "Quebec to the Workers", and "Free Valliere and Gagnon" (two separatists who have been in jail without trial for over three

years) and sang songs, like one to the tune of "Michael, row your boat ashore" singing "Le Quebec pour les Quebecois" instead.

Valliere has been accused this week of "sedition" for publishing a book calling Quebecers "white niggers." As the firebomb exploded and sticks and bottles flew at the still-quiet line of cops, the chant became "Nous sommes tous seditieux" -- We are all seditionists. Chanting that, the crowd surged through the streets towards the Rue St. Jacques, Montreal's second-rate Wall St., where the banks are. A large number of them had their windows completely smashed with bricks. Five or six more firebombs then exploded inside several banks, lighting up the whole street. As the smell of gasoline spread over the streets the cops began to react. Few arrests were made. The cops were primarily out to protect property. They scattered the demonstrators by roaring up and down the sidewalks of the Rue St. Jacques on motorcycle. The demonstrators shook their fists and shouted at the cops: "Dogs have no country!" They left their signs lying on the street saying: "C'est seulement le debut, la lutte continue" (This is only the start, we'll continue to fight).

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(Editors note: A complete story describing the Quebec political situation will appear in the next packet. Look to LNS for more on the scene reporting.)

STUDENT REVOLT IN ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES

By Alvise Chevillard
(Collettivo CR)

LIBERATION News Service

TURIN, Italy (LNS) -- The Italian government and its academic cohorts are running scared. Fast on their heels are students whose demands for radical university reform and social change have not been met. It looks as if the long bitter struggle initiated by the formation of the Italian Movimento Studentesco (Student Movement; two years ago may soon reach a climax with the powerful coalition that is developing between workers and students.

Students have occupied two universities in

Milan: the state-run University of Milan and the church-run Catholic University of Milan, as well as both the departments of political science and of law at the University of Pisa. The School of Architecture at the University of Turin has been shut down indefinitely after two years of student disruption and protest. Professors at the University of Rome refuse to begin the academic year until the government takes steps to improve the inadequate physical facilities (the University designed to house some 15,000 students now accommodates over 90,000).

Although issues and tactics may vary widely according to the peculiarities of each of Italy's 26 principal universities, there is a common goal and impetus to all these student protests: to establish a link, a working relationship, between students and the massive forces for social change at play in Italy.

In particular, this means that the students are seeking ways to ally themselves with workers. They are in the process of integrating themselves into the struggle of the workers at the Pirelli Tire monopoly in Milan and at FIAT in Turin.

During a recent workers' general strike in Milan, the students proclaimed and implemented an occupation of the two universities for an indefinite period in order to make the university buildings available to the workers for assemblies and organizing. In Turin, the rector of the University of Turin responded to the Milan seizure by ordering police to be stationed inside the university buildings to prevent any attempt at occupation on the part of the students.

Through confrontations in which they contested the class character of the university and by attacks on the academic power structure, students at Turin became aware that the real struggles for social change would not take place within the confines of the university. In student assemblies they now discuss their objective of how to transform the university into an effective service center for the people.

The university is seen as potentially both a cultural center and also a center for mass organization and the formation of political cadre. Current meetings of students, workers, technicians and intellectuals all over the country are dealing

with the problem of how best to unite the fast-moving insurgent forces.

The academic power structure is blatant in its tactics of repression: lock-outs and police. Vastly more subtle are the devices of the "liberal, progressive" professors who are attempting to co-opt the student struggle by channeling its motion into petty reform and strictly student demands.

The Italian students, however, have refused to be bought off. More important, they have managed to single out the real enemy behind the institutional mask, a discovery which enables the students to play a vital role in the struggle of the Italian people.

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HARASSMENT IN SPANISH HARLEM:

BARRIO NUEVO LEADERS IN JAIL

NEW YORK(LNS)-- On October 8, 1969 a story appeared in several New York newspapers concerning six men indicted for allegedly conspiring to fire-bomb schools in East Harlem. This case is an example of the techniques employed by certain elements in our community to undermine any organization that promises to transform a victimized neighborhood into a united and effective civic force.

Edmundo Faccini and George Espada, formerly of Gut Theatre, had forged, under the auspices of the Central Presbyterian Church, an organization, Barrio Nuevo, that caught the imagination of the people in Spanish Harlem

This organization was unique in that it was truly democratic; it was unique in that having the support and trust of the people it served it was able to come to grips with the basic problems of the community. No one who came in contact with Barrio Nuevo could walk away without feeling a sense of new importance, without feeling that he need not be civically nor politically impotent. But it was most unique in that these two men who led Barrio Nuevo are not politicians or social workers. They took a detour from their chosen careers because the community cried out to them. They responded to the call of their neighbors and are now indicted in trumped-up charges.

Perhaps they should have quit after the first

warning. In August, Edmundo Faccini was arrested and beaten up in the station house of the 23d precinct. The next day George Espada went down to the precinct to find out what had happened and he was also arrested and beaten up. Later a telephone conversation between Edmundo Faccini and Police Commissioner Gross was taped wherein the commissioner claims it was all a mistake.

What was the mistake? That they were not booked on charges that would draw a stiffer sentence? Were they set free in order to be set up again, and this time for keeps?

George Espada is now in jail awaiting trial. The Community Defense Association is appealing to the public for help. Any financial assistance for bail and legal fees will be greatly appreciated. All contributions and inquiries may be mailed to:

Community Defense Association
47 Renwick Street
New York, New York 10013

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OFF THE OFFICERS

SAIGON (LNS)-- " 'Incoming' yelled the GI and ran from the officer's billet.

"But the 'incoming' was not the usual Communist artillery signalled by the cry. It was an American hand grenade, thrown by a GI at the 25th Infantry Division base camp, 55 miles northwest of here.

"When the flash of light and boom from the powerful explosive had ended, a lieutenant lay dead in the ruins of the officer's quarters. Three others were wounded, one seriously."

With this description, the New York Post introduced its readers to one more expression of GI rebellion. It further reported that "hundreds" of officers and NCOs have been assassinated by GIs in the past year. Racial incidents and officer harassment are cited as the usual causes for the killings. One source explained that: "it has become common to first issue a warning to a non-commissioned officer or an officer. This is usually done by tossing a smoke or tear gas grenade under the man's quarters. The inference is that if the man keeps up his harassment, the next grenade could be an explosive one. Too often it is."

For GIs in Vietnam, it's not often enough! -30-

From 1935 to 1940, publisher, DAILY PLANET,
and 1100 South Bay Road, Suite 101, Coconut Grove,
Florida, Fla. 33133.

The Miami Herald Press is no longer in exist-
ence. After the 1940 split, Jerro Powers,
publisher, started a new paper called the Daily
Herald.

The United Press Offices at 3514 South Dixie Highway, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. We come out in exchange for exchange papers with all the major U.S. papers. Also, national advertising agencies to contribute in Glenside, Pa.

FROM: The Authors, "ADVANCED RADIOSCOPE," P.O. Box
8444, Maitland, N.S.W.

1. The Madison Medical Media Bulletin Board has announced that "Connections," formerly the only underground newspaper in Madison, has ceased publication for a variety of reasons. Its place has been taken by MADISON KALEIDOSCOPE, different from Milwaukee KALEIDOSCOPE. We have our own editorial staff and office in Madison. We request that all exchange subscriptions be switched to MADISON KALEIDOSCOPE, 347 E. 1st St., Box 141, Madison, WI 53701. Also, please remove CONNECTIONS from all other mailing lists and replace with MADISON KALEIDOSCOPE.

FROM: COLLEAS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
 IMPROVEMENT, INC., Room 1525, New York, N.Y.
 10019

WALLACE: A pamphlet entitled "Preventive
 Detention in American Concentration Camps." Free.
 Contributions welcome.

JOHN ALEX GORTON, THE INDEPENDENT EYE, P O Box
1917, Old North, Old 15120 --

THE INDEPENDENT is now bi-weekly instead of tri-weekly. More important than that, we have done some research lately into the price of printing machinery, since the printing situation in

The Midwest is so bad, and we've come up with some information that other papers might find useful. First of all, the popular impression that an offset press capable of printing a tabloid with color costs at least 100,000 is all wrong. That's the price of a new one. You can pick up a used one for 30,000. The very best, such as ECLAIR and GAMBELL, THE CORPORATION, 1722 Cherry St., Cincinnati, Ohio, for as little as \$37,500, complete, well conditioned, and delivered and installed. If you do the same thing, good used photo-composers can be picked up for 60% of the new price.

I understand, the figures quoted above are
 for a first-hand delivery order, so the prices he's
 really paying are a lot less for himself. If you
 can get a quantity even more cheaply, you can try
 to get a quantity from the present owner. This may
 be a little harder than getting it from a broker,
 but it's a lot better than those sky-high delivery
 prices. I can't say for you while the owner
 is still in the market, but if you have someone on
 the ground who has a considerable presser or is
 a regular customer, you could save a wad by getting
 it straight from the owner. Anyhow, if
 you can't get it, the cost of purchasing of my print

ing equipment at all presses or something more humble. I'd suggest that you look through the classified section of a bi-weekly rag called Publisher's Auxiliary. It is the organ of the straight world National Newspaper Association but is filled with groovy info on printing technology and how the straight press operates. Six month sub costs \$5.00. Write to it care of the National Newspaper Ass'n 491 National Press Building Washington DC 20004

From C. Bancroft EYEWITNESS c/o Bancroft
343 Frederick Apt 6 San Francisco Calif 94117
Brothers and Sisters
Please include us in your next Radical Media Publications List at our new address.

From LNS We're sending out next week (we hope) via bulk mail in a single envelope a guerrilla theatre booklet and a copy of the new Movement Speakers Bureau catalog. We'll let you know when they actually go in the mails so you can expect them

From Ben Dover editor GOOD TIMES Universal Life / Bulletin of the Church of the Times
1550 Howard St San Francisco Calif 94103-
Dearly beloved

Would you have the courtesy to print a picture of our beloved president? Run this copy block in a corner

On the 15th of November, wherever you are at the stroke of noon burn this image. Meditate on the powerful mantra "Burn baby burn". Thank you.

If you can't print the picture, run this in Radical Media BB. The effect of four mass burnings in effigy of our president should make the day over TV. That's what a demonstration is, a production segment for TV news broadcasts. Now you know a little more magic.

Love and kisses.

[Note: A photograph of President Richard M. Nixon appeared on the cover of a recent LNS packet.]

THE END OF THE RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD FOR NOW

"WAR ROOM" KEEPS EYE ON NEW YORK

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "Our people visited the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, the Space Center at Houston and the Pentagon, and borrowed the best from each", New York's Mayor Lindsay beamed. The handsome young liberal was talking about the \$410,000 space-age "War Room" with which he had just equipped his police department.

The War Room is specifically designed to help the city deal with "rioters and protesters"--the students, blacks, Puerto Ricans, welfare mothers and hospital workers that the city's other institutions have been unable either to serve or to keep under control.

The huge windowless War Room, equipped with giant wall-mounted television screens, will keep its untiring television eye on the citizens of New York 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The screens can project images from closed circuit television cameras that will be permanently placed at "traditional trouble spots" around the city. The first one has been placed at City Hall; others are planned for Times Square, Madison Square Garden and the United Nations. Other trouble spots may be in the making.

All cameras will be equipped with remote-control devices so that police commandants can tilt, pan, and zoom in on targets of particular interest to them.

The giant screens can also project pictures transmitted from a developing network of mobile cameras mounted on trucks and helicopters. And, in a stroke of pure Strangelovian poetry, the whole network is brought together by an enormous microwave antenna perched high above the city atop the Empire State Building.

The War Room is also equipped with a Sprint computer which connects up with a network of super-phones at police stations around the city. As phone-fed information about police distribution comes in, the computer sounds an alarm when strategic areas become "under-deployed". The New York Times soberly explains, "A study conducted by the National Crime Commission in Los Angeles several years ago found evidence that the faster the police respond to a crime, the more likely it is that an arrest will occur."

"The War Room," says Mayor Lindsay, "is the most sophisticated police command and control center in the world."

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WASHINGTON MARCHERS TAKE NOTE

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- The Student Mobilization Committee of American University in Washington has announced plans to afford housing facilities to participants in the Mobilization march Nov. 13-15. They plan to make student lounges, gymnasiums and other space available for weary demonstrators from the night of Thursday Nov. 13 through to Saturday night, Nov. 15.

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For people who remember 1960, this may look like a re-run. That was the year President Eisenhower embarked on a good-will visit to Japan marking the signing of the revised U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese people didn't take to the idea of the treaty. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese people's hearts were not warmed by Ike's golf scores and foolish grins. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese people took to the streets to demonstrate their feeling. They said Yankee go home with signs, helmets, sticks, numbers and anger. And Ike went home.

At the time, Eisenhower's Vice President, a man named Nixon, explained that the incident might well prove beneficial if it taught the Japanese about the need for a "police build-up".

Now, ten years later, Nixon is president, and the Security Treaty comes up for renewal. The Japanese government, following Nixon's advice, has been frantically building up forces for the inevitable battles with the people. And the people have been carefully building up their own forces for the struggle. Over two years ago, the numerous warring factions of Japan's student left formed an umbrella group to coordinate actions against the treaty, and Sohyo, the central trade organization of Japan, laid plans for a nationwide general strike during June, 1970 (the actual date for renewal of the treaty is June 22). Beginning their work early, Japanese students now occupy buildings at close to 150 different universities.

It's not hard to understand why so many Japanese don't dig the treaty. The thing was concocted in 1951 at the end of the Korean War when the U.S. realized the need for a base of operations in Asian waters. The Security Treaty came prepackaged with the Japan-U.S. Peace Treaty, which officially cleaned up the end of World War II. Japan had its choice -- remain under U.S. military occupation indefinitely, or accept the peace treaty and the Security Treaty. Between them, the treaties placed Okinawa under the military occupation of the United States, guaranteed the continuation of American bases on

the soil of Japan itself, called for the rearmament of Japan (contrary to the post-war constitution), obligated Japan to assist any US "defensive" actions in Asia (like Vietnam), and even gave the U.S. the right to requisition any land it wanted in Japan for military use. Simply, they made Japan one more piece in the American chess game.

Even before the original signing in March 1951, the Wall Street Journal explained, "It is to meet the Asian situation, which has changed since the Korean War, that Dulles is hastily preparing for the Peace Treaty with Japan. Japan, which has been rearmed, is the only foothold left for attack against China." (Remember, this is a defense treaty.)

Ever since the Korean War, the American strategy has been one laid down by Eisenhower of "making Asians fight Asians". The plan hasn't been a roaring success in Vietnam where more Americans have had to step in, but that has only served to convince the A.W. of its necessity. Japan in particular is expected to come on as the staunch defender of the "free world" in Asia, protecting such models of democracy as Taiwan, South Korea, and South Vietnam.

Nixon's schemes for "Asia after Vietnam" (printed in Foreign Affairs Magazine, October, 1967), assert that "Japan will surely want to play a greater role both diplomatically and militarily in maintaining the balance in Asia."

Of course, there are some people in Japan who want to do that. Some Japanese have been getting fat since the war. The country has boomed into third place on the national economy standings (after the U.S. and the Soviet Union). They have begun to swoop in on many of the underdeveloped countries of Asia with investments and "aid" programs. They have shared (with the U.S.) the joys of investing in countries like Taiwan, South Korea, and South Vietnam where workers will do the job for microscopic wages running from 10 1/2 cents an hour in Taiwan down to \$10 a month in Korea. They have more investments in these countries than anyone except the U.S., do more trade with them than anyone including the U.S., and have begun picking up the tab for shoring up their governments. In fact, Japan's present leaders read like someone at a party trying to show off a Dean Rusk imitation. Prime

Minister Sato says.

"The United States has for a long time sacrificed a large number of human lives and spent a colossal sum of money in order to safeguard South Vietnam from outside intervention and at the same time, has persisted in a position of energetically and peacefully working for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. In the recent round of trips to the Asian countries, I have keenly felt that this U.S. endeavor in Vietnam is well understood and is duly appreciated." Oink

However, many of Sato's countrymen understand what the U.S. is up to and do not appreciate it at all. And they don't like seeing their country re-armed to defend the tyrannical governments of Taiwan, South Vietnam, Indonesia and South Korea (current plans explained by former U.S. Undersecretary of Defense Gilpatric include a Japanese "control force" enough to defend a region, including part of the South Korean peninsula.)

They don't like seeing Okinawa remain an American colony which serves as one huge complex of military bases for the U.S. armed forces (with 117 different installations covering 25% of the total land area of the island). They don't like the fact that Japan itself has been invaluable to a war in Vietnam that they deplore (the U.S. Senate itself attests that without Yokosuka and Sasebo of Japan [two port facilities] any operations in Southeast Asia would encounter serious difficulties). They are not happy with having their labor converted into immense profits for Japanese businessmen through "special procurement" sales to U.S. forces in Vietnam (conservative estimates put the value of such sales at 1.12 to 2 billion dollars a year). They are not happy at seeing Japanese ships and men operating under U.S. command in Vietnam, providing more than 1,400 Japanese seamen manning 28 LST landing craft, 150 of them employed directly by the Japanese government.

There are a lot of other things that the Japanese people are not happy about. And somehow it seems that almost all of them are tied up with the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. A public opinion poll in Japan's largest newspaper reports that over 70% of the population was opposed to the treaty.

Internal problems with the Sato government and the Japanese bosses cannot be dealt with without worrying about the treaty. Since it also provides for U.S. troops stationed in Japan to defend the Japanese government against the Japanese people if they should try to take matters into their own hands.

So it is not surprising that the first issue that the people are taking into hand is the security treaty itself. And it will not be surprising, sometime before the renewal date, to see American troops used to quell demonstrators protesting the presence of American troops (among other things). A post war Prime Minister of Japan, Shigeru Yoshida, explains this important role of American troops stationed in Japan in the semi-official State Department rag, Foreign Affairs Magazine. "We have our own share of Communists and a crop of notheads who will rebel against established order. But here again we are safe so long as the occupation troops remain with us. Any time the disorders get out of hand, the GHQ will step in and clamp down on the troublemakers."

The American troops may get a good fight for their efforts. News reports have indicated that the students have been manufacturing mortar cock-tails in huge quantities. And the students themselves have stated that they will use machine guns, if necessary, in the fight to block the renewal of the treaty. A nationwide general strike for the month of June will put a lot of workers on the street to take part in actions.

The strength of the movement in Japan is indicated by the fact that Prime Minister Sato has staked his political career on "reversion"--freeing Okinawa from the U.S. but keeping it in the hands of Uncle Sam's pals in Tokyo. Of course, Sato knows--and many people on the left know that as long as the Security Treaty and the present economic and political structure of Japan survive intact, reversion of Okinawa to Japanese control won't remove the people of Okinawa from their oppression on the least. Any real concern for the people of Okinawa would have to recognize the right of self-determination, including the right to being neither to the American nor to the

Japanese empire

But Sato hopes that he can defuse some of the opposition and at the same time actually strengthen his ties with the U.S. For while proponents of "reversion" claim that it would limit armaments on Okinawa to the same level as in the Japanese mainland, it would probably serve instead to increase the armaments level in the mainland to match that on Okinawa.

At any rate, Sato is scheduled to discuss the fate of Okinawa on November 19. This time, Nixon will not try to go to Japan. They are learned that much from 1960. Instead, Sato is going to try to come to the United States. So Japanese activists are going to try to keep him from getting out of the airport.

This is the first major battle of this year's fight against the Security Treaty and the occupied status of Okinawa. It will not be the last. The struggle in Japan will continue through June and maybe longer.

Americans should remember that a treaty is a two way thing. We owe it to the Japanese to aid them in their fight. That means taking part in support demonstrations at the time of Sato's visit. And it means getting together a clear understanding of what is going on in Japan and bringing it to as many people as possible.

[See Page 11 in the graphics section for a map showing the extent of U.S. military bases on Okinawa.]

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WHO'S AFRAID OF SPIRO AGNEW?

AND WHY NOT.

by Michael Meeropol

LIBERATION News Service

MADISON, Wisc. (APNS) - It has been suggested that Vice President Agnew is being built up as a hatchet man, a right wing demagogue, so that Nixon will appear mild and liberal and "responsible." This two-faced administration would then be able to appease both the Right and Liberals. Meanwhile, Nixon will continue to maneuver his way out of Vietnam very slowly, then slowly for the

liberals but too fast for the Right).

On the basis of this view, all the liberals (and probably numerous radicals) have been laughing at Agnew, clucking their tongues, and ignoring many of the things he has said. This could be a serious mistake.

In particular, one aspect of the second speech should not remain in the joke-box along with "moral canuchs" and "effete impudent snobs." That is a statement that "if we have to have a polarization it is better to have it and be done with it." We didn't believe it when the Panthers told us last summer, brothers and sisters, can we recognize fascism when it's coming now?

The problem with the hypothesis of the "two-faced" administration is that it ignores Nixon's alienation from the liberals on the Vietnam issue, and his fear that Middle America, the middle-aged, white, middle class backbone of his support, is swinging over to the Right, easy pickings for George Wallace. The liberals are ready to write Vietnam off and hope to establish a different Pacific Rim, utilizing Indonesia, Malaysia, and Japan, not to mention South Korea, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand. They will accept quick victories like the Dominican Republic and/or inexpensive ones like Bolivia.

Nixon, on the other hand, supports the view that endless war is a better deal than the loss of Vietnam. His characterization and attack on the liberals' "cut 'n' run" strategy in the recent speech should leave no doubt that this difference is fundamental.

At the other end of the squeeze, Middle America is getting more and more fed up.

Agnew's speeches are not mere sops to this latter group. Taken together with the attempt to put reactionaries on the Supreme Court and the Neanderthal behavior of Mitchell, Hoffman and Co., in the Chicago Conspiracy case, not to mention the continued annihilation campaign against the Panthers and other revolutionary Third World groups, the Agnew speeches can only signal a new strategy for Nixon.

Instead of "bring us together" by "lowering our voices" the strategy is "isolate the left" and "cow the liberals." An offensive against

the Left is brewing

Calculating that the liberals like only one thing less than not having power, namely, being linked with radicals, Nixon thinks such an attack will club them back into line on Vietnam (or at least separate them from active opposition to the war, returning them to a muzzled state as in 1966-67 when Martin Luther King was the late-blooming exception).

At the same time, the chauvinism so obvious in Nixon's recent speech was calculated to keep Middle America in line while the Right greedily laps up every crumb of invective from Agnew.

On top of this, Nixon's scarcely veiled threat to resume the bombing of North Vietnam bodes even more ill. We might very well see a turn towards repression at home coupled with escalation abroad.

This is not to say that Nixon will succeed. The liberals have so far not taken the bait offered (like when Agnew demanded that they repudiate Pham Van Dong's letter), though people like Harriman who "supported" the October Moratorium have publicly opposed the November March on Washington.

The point is we should recognize the occurrences for what they are. Personal attacks ridiculing Agnew will not convince Middle America that the attack on the Left is a smoke screen for endless war. We cannot afford to be burned by our own liberal snobbishness towards Agnew's rantings, but must clearly see how this is Administration strategy both to split the anti-war coalition and to divert Middle American's anger from the war, taxes and inflation to the "traitors" who support Hanoi.

We must keep hitting away at America's consciousness, asking them, "Who got us into the war?" "Who is keeping us there?" and then suggest that Middle America not be taken in by Nixon's attempt to blame the Left for their dead sons.

Another side to this problem is radicals hiding their radical politics so that liberals will not be scared into "reactionary" politics. Thus, to keep the anti-war coalition together in the face of the Administration's blasts, radical organizers of the Mobilization might choose to tone

down or even gag their own voices in order to capture the "prestige" or having Senators and other "acceptable" elements join their ranks. This just won't work. It is no more practical than liberals toning down their remarks about Constitutional rights in order to pick up fascist support. Before long, they find themselves fascists in practice if not in their hearts.

In short, political integrity is of the highest importance. At the same time, radical dissenters ought to know what the enemy is planning so they can counteract it wisely instead of flabbily spooning it until it's too late.

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HO CHI MINH: A PERSONAL GLIMPSE
LIBERATION News Service

"Our rivers, our mountains, our men will always remain. We will build our country ten times more beautiful," read Ho Chi Minh's will, the words of a very gentle, a very natural man. Yet the man who was cut down by a heart attack on Sept. 3, 1969, still remains a mystery to Americans even if they reject the cliché hobgoblins that the bourgeois media have made of all true communist leaders and even if they have come to understand and support the wisdom of Ho Chi Minh's politics. We can only wonder what it would be like to eat, talk and fight by his side.

One American journalist, Anna Louise Strong, did have the opportunity to sit down with him several times. All of her meetings were very informal. "Uncle Ho," she reports, "was the most informal head of state in the socialist countries and possibly in the world. A genial sage, too witty to be called a saint, direct and personal in approach, quick and unexpected in reply."

Anna Louise Strong, who has lived in China for years and kept up a steady stream of diligent reportage from the inside, attended an international conference in Hanoi in November 1964. She had met Ho before and was deeply

impressed but that in no way detracted from the novelty and discovery of the occasion.

It was on her birthday, Nov. 24, the day before the international conference opened. Her Vietnamese hosts apparently had learned her birthdate from her travel documents. They surprised her with three birthday cakes, one at breakfast, one at lunch and the third at the audience which President Ho Chi Minh gave at 5 p.m. to the small group of American exiles who attended the conference.

They were ushered into the small reception room of the Palace, the same room in which Ho Chi Minh had received Miss Strong in 1961. He had told her then that this very ornate structure had been built for the French Governor General of all Indo-China, and had later been passed to the Japanese General Staff, to Chiang Kai-shek's General Staff and to the French puppet ruler Bao Dai.

"I don't live here," Ho Chi Minh explained. "I have a small house of two rooms not far away." Somewhat confused, Miss Strong asked, "What then is the Palace for?" He smiled, "We use it for the President to receive people."

Her group of five Americans trooped into the reception room and sat down to wait. They heard a light knock on the door and called, "Come in," realizing only later that they had invited the President into his own parlor. He came smoothly and swiftly, in cream-colored khaki and sandals, so erect that he seemed taller than he was. Waving them back to their seats, he sat down with Miss Strong on the same divan they had shared four years earlier. He presented a birthday cake and handed her the knife for the first cut. Fortunately the cake was much simpler than the two cakes she had already been given that day.

The President Ho Chi Minh took charge of the cake and sliced it and passed it around with an expert deftness that recalled how, nearly fifty years earlier, after the first World War, he had worked his way around the world as a pastry cook and waiter in the merchant marine.

of France.

He recollected those days for his American visitors. He turned to Robert Williams, then in exile to escape a frame-up kidnapping charge in the States, and now the imprisoned president of the Republic of New Africa, a black revolutionary organization. Ho recalled that he had spent some time in New York and had gone to a meeting of black Americans in Harlem addressed by a man named Marcus Garvey.

"I didn't know much about politics then," he said, "But I felt these were all poor people wanting freedom, and they were all pulling their money out of their pockets for the collection. So I emptied my pockets too."

"Oh boy," said Williams. "they'll eat you up in Harlem when I tell them that."

"What does 'eat me up' mean?" asked President Ho. His English was excellent but William's phrase was new. Williams explained.

Miss Strong asked, "Were you confident in those days that you would live to see an independent Vietnam?"

"Frankly, no," he replied. "I was not yet a communist, I was seeking help. People in Vietnam -- my father among them -- were discussing who could help us get free from France. Some thought Japan, others Britain, others America. I went abroad to see."

Miss Strong remembers Ho's descriptions of the contrast between rich and poor in every country he explored, of a tall skyscraper in downtown Manhattan, "full of money going in and out, but its tower kept the sunlight away from the homes of the poor. I thought, 'There is no help here.'" He had lived in London for a time and contrasted the East End slums with the West End mansions. It was the same in Paris.

In Paris Ho made his decision. "None of them will help us. We Vietnamese must liberate ourselves."

At the time a great debate was going on in the French Socialist Party. "At first it seemed very distant from my life," Ho told Miss Strong. "Then somebody gave me Lenin's speech on national

and colonial questions and I thought: "Here's something about us. I decided that Lenin was right..."

Ho had wandered through the world seeking a way for the Vietnamese people to rid themselves of tyrants -- when he found one he followed it for the rest of his life and convinced his people that it had to work. He had the confidence of a man of science.

"Today the locust fights the elephant," Ho once remarked, "Tomorrow the elephant will be disembowled."

(Editors note: Anna Louise Strong's report on her visit with Ho appears in Letter from China, Number 67-68, Oct. 7, 1969.)

VISTA WORKERS GOING TO THE PEOPLE

NEW YORK (LNS) - VISTA volunteers have been working too hard. This is the general opinion of the government higher ups, as reported in the Wall Street Journal, when confronted with the local organizing many VISTA people have recently gotten into.

Dealing with the local agents of national repression the volunteers are doing more to help the communities they're working in use political protest to get what they need. This is directly contrary to government policy, which prohibits volunteers from organizing political, as opposed to social, activities. That is, they're supposed to help the poor enough to keep them both happy and oppressed.

In Texas working with the Chicano population on welfare rights, in Arizona hassling school board officials over high school curriculum, VISTA volunteers are learning through experience what it means to deal with the American monster. The frustration these liberal young people feel when they face the State's unyielding exploitation of the poor is obviously effecting their roles as government operatives. The more you deal with the government, the better you know just how rotten it really is. As they move to organize the people the government gets uptight about paying them to do it. Something's got to give.

In San Antonio, where 28% of the families live on an annual income of less than \$3000, VISTA workers were busy this summer organizing support for a proposed amendment to the Texas Constitution raising

the annual state ceiling on welfare assistance. The measure was defeated in 1968. It passed this time. A local Congressman accused the organizers of distributing "hate-gringo" literature, and two VISTA staff people were forced to resign.

In Phoenix, organizing was done around local demands for change in public school curriculum. The battle was so fierce that 22 VISTA volunteers handed in their resignations rather than accept the board's decision, and their supervisor was fired.

Despite the fact that volunteers are increasingly of post-graduate age, more "mature," and that an effort has been made to recruit skilled professionals such as lawyers into the force, VISTA's future is less than certain. As long as volunteers take matters out of their own hands (where they are told they belong) and put them into the people's (where they're not) the program presents a threat to the government's hard-sought tranquility.

Even reformist action disturbs the men upstairs -- particularly when they're footing the bill. You're supposed to lead the poor, not let them assert their own power. Apparently some of the VISTA volunteers don't fully understand this.

The Wall Street Journal, in reporting this tendency, offered no insight into whether or not President Nixon intends to let VISTA continue on its present course, alter it, or disband the operation entirely. As of now VISTA is in limbo, and active volunteers are organizing to their hearts' content.

-30-

THE ARMY AS PIMP

In Catch-22, major army functions were turned over to private enterprise. Now Gen. David Thomas, surgeon general for the Army in Vietnam, proposes: "If the military were permitted to run houses of prostitution as part of the post exchange system, we could cut venereal disease to a very low figure."

The good doctor doesn't seem concerned with the fate of the women subjected to this servitude. Then again, it does sound like a great additional operation for some of those PX-operating lifers with Swiss bank accounts. (LNS)

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MAKING THE NEW EXODUS:
A HIGHER LEVEL OF VIOLENCE

by LIBERATION News Service

AMMAN, Jordan (LNS) -- "You can call it collective punishment; we call it defensive measures."

That's the way the New York Times quoted a senior Israeli military government official describing the recent intensification of punishment of Palestinian Arabs living in the west bank and Gaza strip areas. The west bank, formerly a part of Jordan, and the Gaza strip, which had been under Egyptian mandate, have been occupied by the Israeli Army since the June war of 1967.

Until several weeks ago, Israeli occupation officials were supposed to demolish the homes only of those suspected of participating in or assisting Palestinian commando activities. But, according to the Times, "Now the Israelis are also blowing up the dwellings of Arabs who they feel are reasonably likely to have known about acts of terrorism (sic) committed in their area."

While homes are demolished, means of livelihood are confiscated. Last week in Hebron, for instance, the Israelis seized 26 shops owned by Arabs--13 on each side of the street where a grenade had been tossed at an Israeli military vehicle earlier in the day.

Since the toughening of the punishments, two dozen homes were blown up by the Israeli army in one incident near Hebron, and eight houses in another incident in a Gaza village. Arabs say that 7,000 houses in occupied areas have been demolished as punishment since the June war, and many villages erased from the map.

The Israeli policy goes beyond the "collective punishment" the Times reporter saw, or the "defensive measures" the Israelis claim against commando action. It is part of a conscious policy extending backwards through several decades--to expel the Palestinian Arabs, frighten them out, starve them out, force them out, so that their homeland may become, in Moshe Dayan's words, "A Jewish state as the French have a French state."

Dayan's words are reminiscent of those of Chaim Weizmann, for many years head of the World Zionist Organization and first president of the

state of Israel. He said in 1919 that "Palestine would ultimately become as Jewish as England is English." A Jewish state in Palestine was not what its inhabitants at that time, 600,000 Palestinian Arabs, wanted, of course, but then the early Zionists who laid the foundations of the present state of Israel found the wishes of the Arab population irrelevant to their plans.

They were interested in their own aspirations for the Jewish communities; they were colonists in search of an empire to serve. The early Zionists, especially Theodore Herzl, spent years hanging around in the antechambers of the powerful--the lords of England and the German Kaiser--seeking a charter for a Jewish colony in Palestine.

"If it is God's will that we return to our historic fatherland we should like to do so as representatives of Western civilization, and bring cleanliness, order and the well-distilled customs of the occident to this plague-ridden, blighted corner of the Orient," said Herzl on one occasion. "We should form there a portion of the rampart of Europe against Asia, an outpost of civilization as opposed to barbarism," he wrote in his pamphlet, *The Jewish State*.

Finally, the British decided that the Zionist colony under British Mandate could be used as a well-placed "rampart" in Palestine to protect one side of the Suez Canal against competing empires, and to safeguard British communication and transportation routes to their colony of India.

In 1917, when Lord Balfour wrote on behalf of the British government to Lord Rothschild, a Zionist, asking him to inform the Zionist Organization that "His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people," Jews constituted less than 10% of the population of Palestine.

By 1948, the Jewish population in Palestine had increased to 32% of the total. This growth began in 1922. British policy in its Mandatory administration of Palestine was to create a Jewish state there, and towards that end, it allowed an affiliate of the World Zionist Organization to become a state within a state, encouraging and facilitating emigration until 1939. Two other factors

contributed: Adolph Hitler, and the only slightly less criminal refusal of the United States, England, Canada, Australia and the countries of Latin America to allow significant numbers of Hitler's intended victims to take asylum on their soil. In effect, this closed almost completely all doors but Palestine, an effect the imperial powers must have realized.

Some argue that the terrible persecutions of Hitler, and the pogroms of the Russian czars justify the establishment of the state of Israel. They sketch a picture of people driven by atrocity to take a last stand on Palestinian soil. What this picture omits is that people were driven to Palestine not only by Hitler, but also by U.S. State Department officials and their counterparts elsewhere in the "free world" who refused to issue visas even to save lives. There are very reliable reports, furthermore, that Zionists in the U.S. lobbied hard against issuance of visas to Jews waiting for new homes in displaced persons' camps in Europe after World War II; the Zionists wanted all of them to be channeled into Palestine.

But most important, the Israeli state was not to be constructed on German soil, or on areas of Poland or Russia where Jews had historically faced cruel repression, but on Palestinian land, where a small Jewish minority had lived in relative peace for centuries. Why the Arab Palestinians must surrender their homeland to make reparations for the anti-Semitism of Europeans is a question that Zionists cannot answer. They can only proffer the claim that the state of Israel is their "return" to the Jewish homeland; but the fact is that the original Palestinians have inhabited the land continuously, while the Jews had not lived there for the past 2000 years.

By 1947, Jews possessed only 6% of the land of Palestine. The Palestinian Arabs had almost universally refused to sell their land, and consistently resisted the plan to destroy their nation. In 1936, for example, a 174 day national strike by Arab Palestinians was broken only when Emir Abdullah, for whom the British had carved

throne, interceded and persuaded the Palestinians to stop the strike so that he and the leaders of other states could "negotiate" with the British on their behalf.

When, on November 30, 1947, fighting broke out between the Jews and the Arabs of Palestine, the effect of the British occupation left the Zionists far better prepared for battle than the Arabs. The lopsided administration of regulations prohibiting arms had confiscated 7,600 rifles from the Arabs and only 135 from the Jews between 1935 and 1947--and the Jews had created three paramilitary groups during the mandate with a combined strength of at least 70,000 men, while the Palestinian Arabs had no military training and only mustered relatively small groups of volunteers.

The first large exodus of Palestinian Arabs from their homeland was effected before the Arab armies intervened in May, 1948. The Palestinians fled not because they were caught in the crossfire, but because they were driven out.

The massacre at Deir Yassin did more than anything else to put the Arabs to flight. On April 9, 1948, when Jewish troops of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang entered the village of Deir Yassin, only women, old men and children were there, for the able-bodied men were working in the city. The village was a peaceful one, and it was said that on occasion it had cooperated with the Jewish Agency. 254 villagers--35 of them pregnant women--were murdered with grenades and knives, and many of the bodies were thrown into the village well. Later a 6 year old Arab girl was found alive under a pile of corpses. Today there is not a trace of Deir Yassin on the Israeli map, but Menahem Begin, the leader of the Irgun at the time, who boasted of the "military victory" at Deir Yassin, now sits in the Israeli Cabinet.

Later, loudspeaker vans blared in Arabic throughout Arab Jerusalem: "Unless you leave your homes, the fate of Deir Yassin will be your fate." "The road to Jericho is open. Fly from Jerusalem before you are all killed." Leaflets describing the massacre were posted by Zionist troops in many Arab villages. The Zionist radio repeated in Arabic "Remember Deir Yassin."

November 8, 1969

Deir Yassin was not the only massacre of Arabs--there were others at Qazzaz in December, 1947, at Sa'sa in February, 1948, at Salameh, Bir Adas and Kanna in March, and at Kastel, Latrun, Saris, Tiberias, Haifa, Jaffa, Acre, Masred-Din and Katamon in April. But Deir Yassin was the biggest and bloodiest, and did more than any other to create a climate of panic among Arab Palestinians. The state "as Jewish as England is English" required an Arab exodus, and the Arab exodus was based on atrocities like Deir Yassin.

During the first quarter of 1948, the flow of refugees was small, but after Deir Yassin it became a flood. The expulsion of the Arab inhabitants of Tiberias (April 19), Haifa (April 22), Jaffa (April 29), Safad (May 10), Ramaleh and Lydda (July 12), Beersheba (October 21) and Western Galilee during October, 1948 meant that the refugees included not only those frightened from their homes, but also those physically driven out.

By June, 1949, according to a U.N. report, the number of refugees had reached 960,000. Some say this estimate is low.

The standard Israeli explanation for the exodus of the Arabs is that "their own leaders" made radio broadcasts urging them to flee. The leaders of the Arab states have frequently betrayed the Palestinian people, but this charge is entirely unfounded. According to the Irish journalist Erskine Childers, who examined the records of the BBC, which monitored all Middle Eastern radio broadcasts through 1948, "There was not a single order or appeal or suggestion about evacuation from Palestine from any Arab radio station, inside or outside Palestine in 1948. There is repeated monitored record of Arab appeals, even flat orders to the civilians of Palestine to stay put."

The Israelis consistently refused to allow the Arab refugees to return to their homes, even after the fighting had stopped and the Israeli state was a fait accompli. While the refugees were living in tents and shanties, the Israeli

government was seizing the property they left behind. The wholly Arab cities and towns of Jaffa, Acre, Nazareth, Lydda, Ramleh, Beersheba, Beisan, Majdal, Isdud, Beit Hibrin, and Shafa Amr, the Arab sections of the New City of Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias, Safad and over 800 villages were taken, complete with their contents. Almost 8,000 shops, offices and workshops were taken over. The pots and pans and plows that Arabs left in homes across Palestine were confiscated.

It has been estimated that by the beginning of the June war of 1967, 80 percent of the landholdings of Arabs remaining in Israeli-held territory had been confiscated. They retained less than one percent of the land area of the country. These confiscations were carried out under the guise of Israeli law, in much the same way that citizenship was denied to people whose families had lived on that land for countless generations. The Land Acquisition Law, for instance, validated the seizure of land from Arabs for "security reasons or development purposes." That law was one of many with a bizarre Nazi twist.

Another example is provided by Henry Cattani: "By the Absentee Property Law of 1950 the term 'absentee' was extended to include Arabs who though they remained in Israeli-occupied territory in 1948 had the misfortune by reason of prevailing circumstances to leave temporarily their ordinary place or residence. The consequence of such legislation was that if an Arab left his village in 1948 and sought refuge in a city or a neighboring village so as to avoid a possible fate such as that of the villagers of Deir Yassin, he was classified as an 'absentee' and his property was seized and given away to the [Israeli] Development Authority."

"Notwithstanding their [i.e., the World Zionist Organization's] considerable financial means and all kinds of economic pressures and inducements, it took the Jews about seventy years from 1880, when Zionist colonization

efforts started in Palestine, until 1948 to acquire... about 6 percent of the lands of Palestine. In less than two years from the date of the establishment of the state of Israel, namely between 1948 and 1950, they were able to usurp and confiscate almost the totality of the lands of Palestine which came under their occupation..." Cattani continues.

The economy of the young Zionist state rested on the ruins of the Palestinian economy. Its fruit and olive exports came in large part from abandoned Arab groves.

But the reasons for confiscation go beyond the immediate material greed of Israel. When a people are deprived of their livelihood, as were a large part of the Arabs who managed to remain on their lands after the state of Israel took power, they must go elsewhere to seek survival -- and the Arabs continued to leave Israeli areas to find work.

Herzl wrote decades ago, "We shall try to spirit the penniless population across the border by procuring employment for it in the transit countries while denying it any employment in our own country."

In practice, the spiriting away of the Arab population has taken a grimmer form: massacre, expulsion, confiscation of land, demolition of homes, and now, more demolition of homes.

The Israelis have not, of course, made any efforts towards "procuring employment... in the transit countries." The refugees now number about 1,800,000. Most live in tents and tin shanties in neighboring Arab countries. Every day more people pour into Amman from the west bank, unable to eke out an existence there any longer. One sees the dwellings of the new arrivals everywhere in Amman: tents on a green spot near a traffic rotary, a shamble of shacks in the open space near the bus station.

The Palestinians come because their school was seized, or the breadwinner of the household imprisoned or killed, because their shop was confiscated or their home blown up. They come because the economic life of their village was snuffed out by Israel's regulation that, as "punishment," only a small number of trucks

bearing their agricultural products could leave daily for market.

With every Arab refugee who leaves the West Bank or Gaza, the plan for an Israeli state "as Jewish as England is English" comes closer to completion.

But the swelling of the refugee camps is paralleled by the burgeoning of the ranks of Palestinian commando organizations.

"What could we do before?" asked one woman in the Al Baka'a refugee camp near Amman. "The Israelis had guns and planes and napalm. We had nothing with which to fight. But now," and she gestured to the Klashnikov rifle she and the other women in the camp were learning to use, "now things are different."

And there can be no doubt that things are different now in the West Bank and Gaza; not only are there frequent attacks launched by commandos from outside Israeli-held territory, but also sabotage and strikes by Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli military administration.

The escalated reprisals against Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza are aimed at stopping these actions and speeding up the Arab emigration from the area.

But the Israelis' chances are by no means certain. Every refugee created by a vengeful demolition of an Arab home or confiscation of land or business makes new and more determined commandos.

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THE PERFECT GIFT FOR FRIEND OR LOVED ONE

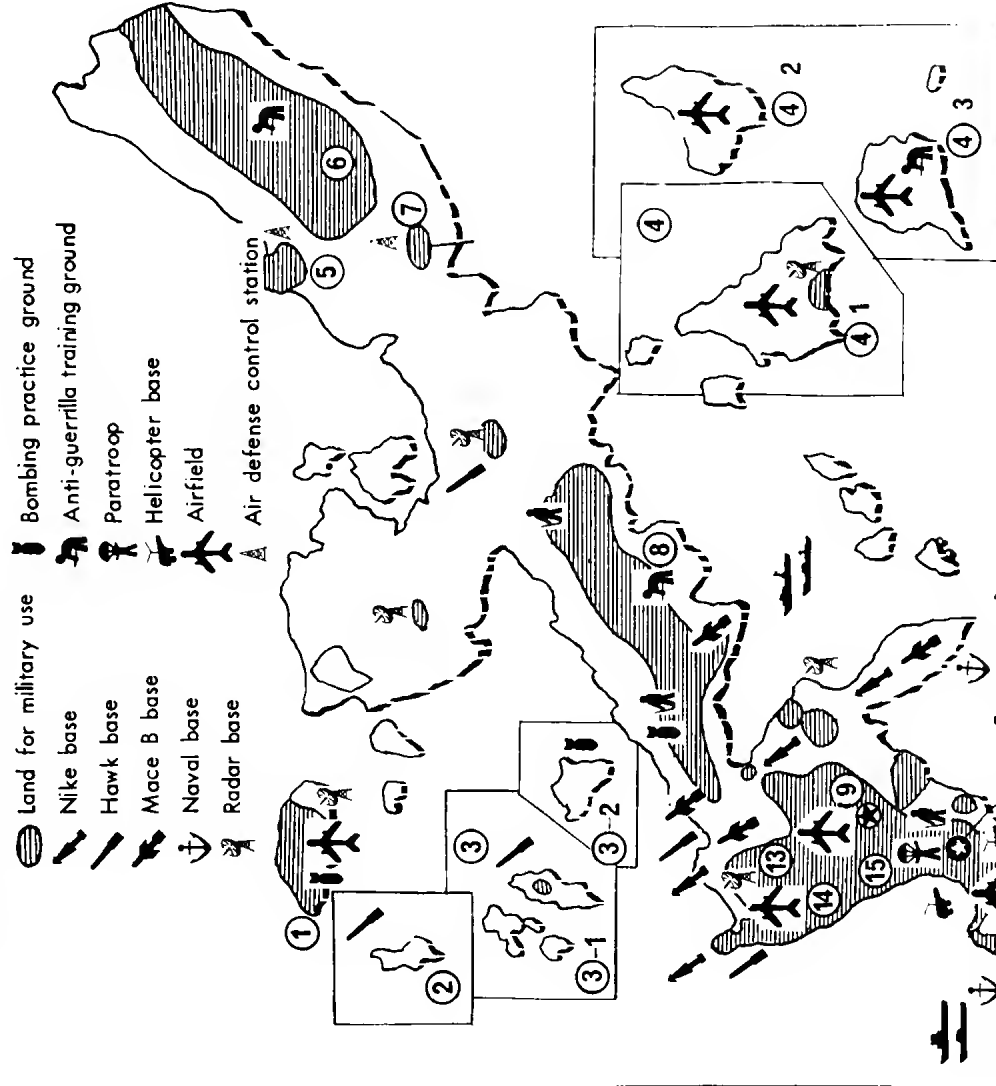
BERKELEY (LNS) - If you happen to be in the U.S. Army and don't particularly like it, you might be interested in a pamphlet called "Military Duty, Service or Subservience".

It costs 25¢ and is published by Student Research Facility, 2214 Grove St., Berkeley, California 94704. The pamphlet describes the legal rights GIs are supposed to enjoy according to the Universal Code of Military Justice, and how to fight the army when those rights are denied.

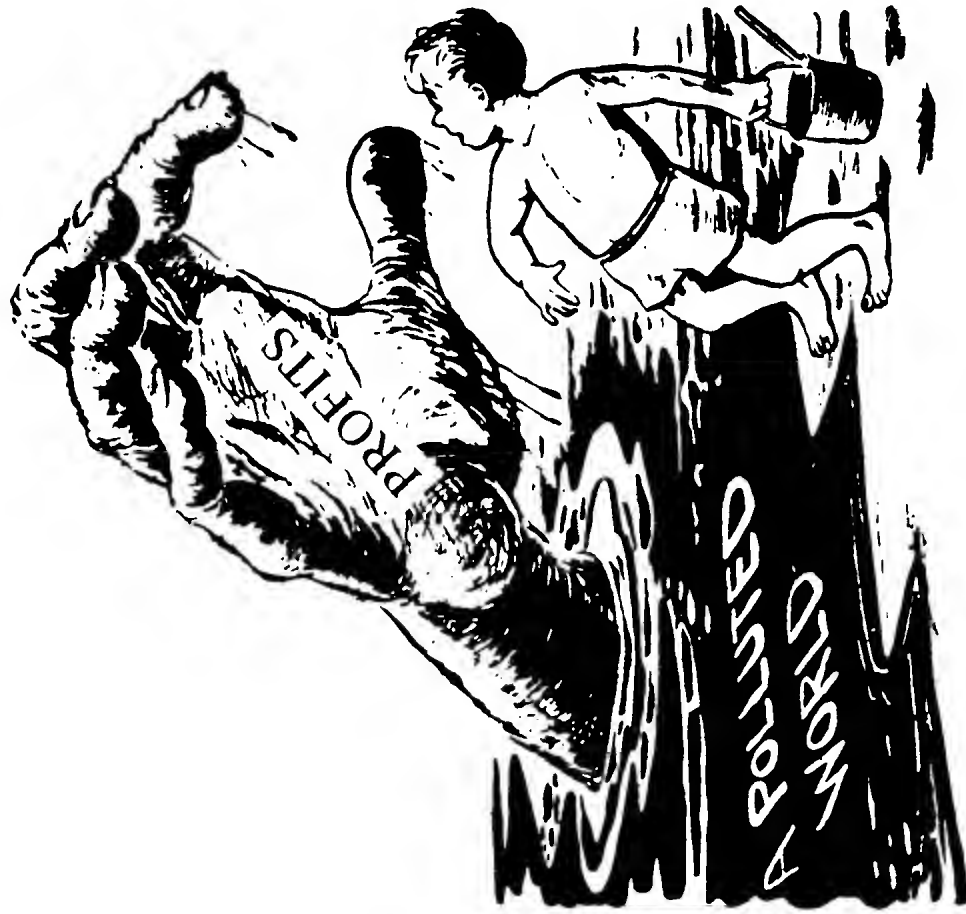
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FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa

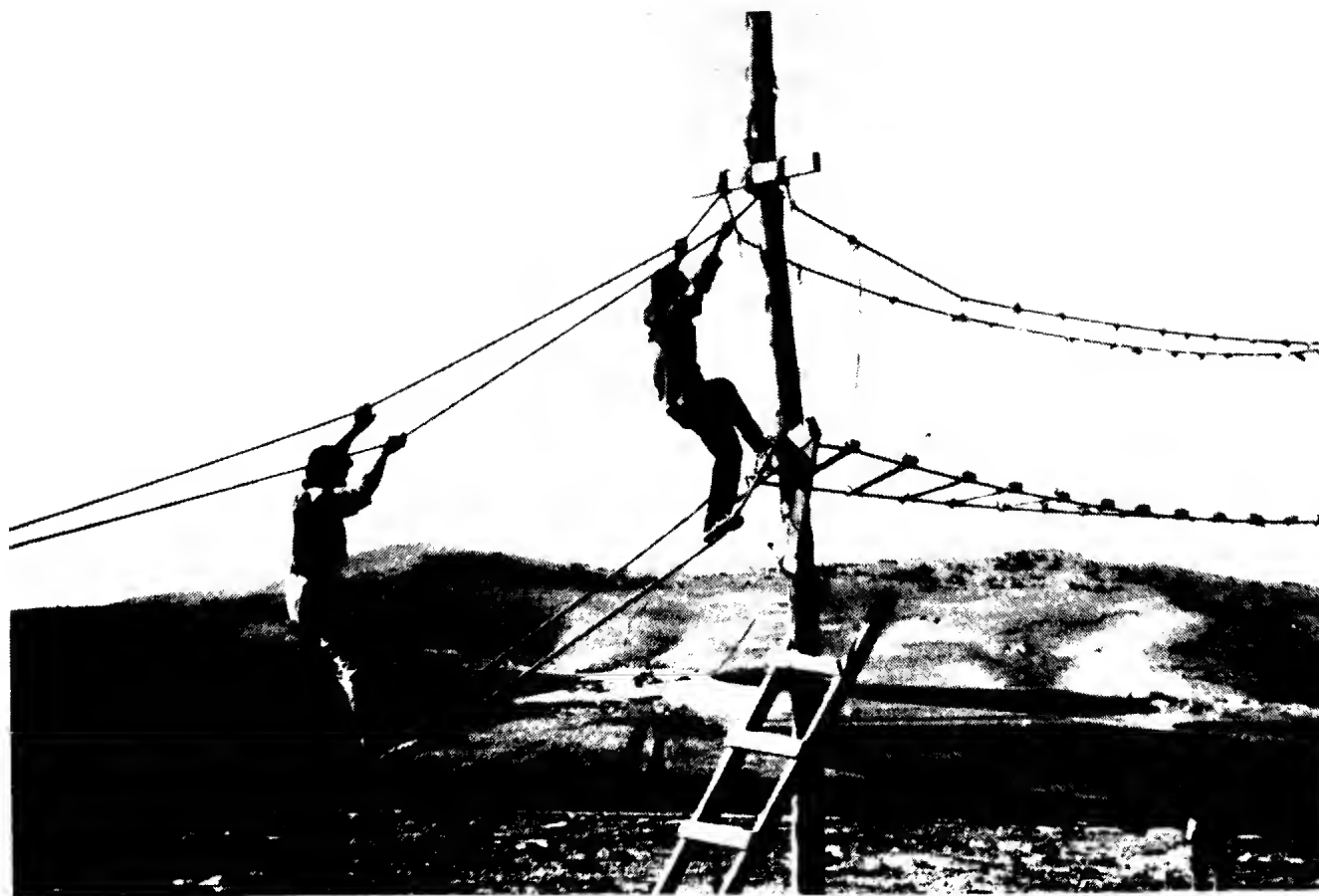
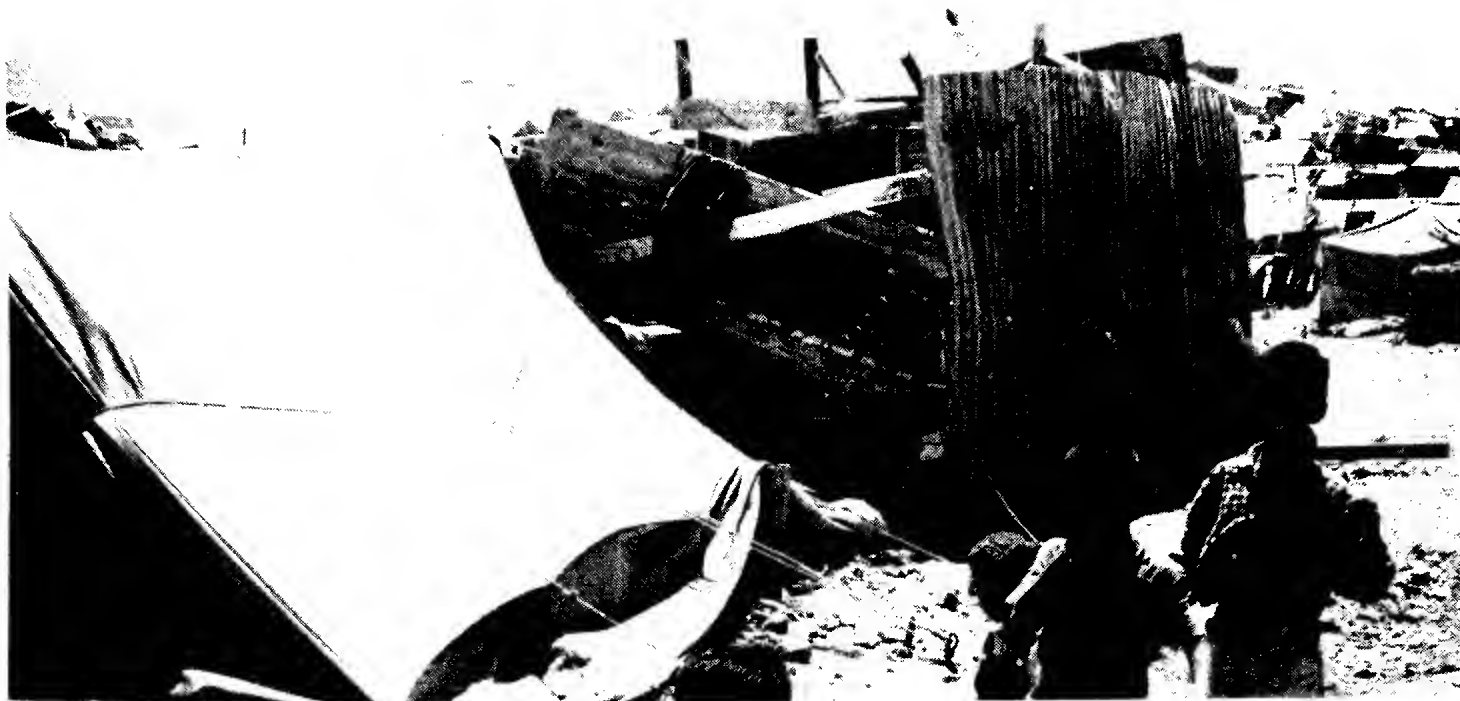


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|----------------------------------|---|
| ① Land for military use | ⑤ "Voice of America" broadcasting station |
| ② Nike base | ⑥ Anti-guerrilla warfare training ground, 3rd Marine Division |
| ③ Hawk base | ⑦ LORAN C base |
| ④ Mace B base | ⑧ Anti-rebellion training ground |
| ⑤ Naval base | ⑨ 3rd Marine Division Command |
| ⑥ Radar base | ⑩ 7th fleet base |
| ⑦ Bombing practice ground | ⑪ 9th Army Command |
| ⑧ Anti-guerrilla training ground | ⑫ CSG (U. S. Army Composite Service Group) |
| ⑨ Paratroop | ⑬ Nuclear bomb depot |
| ⑩ Helicopter base | ⑭ Kadena airfield |
| ⑪ Airfield | ⑮ Army 1st Special Corps |
| ⑫ Air defense control station | ⑯ Naha airfield |



TOP: "U S Military Bases In Okinawa" See story beginning on page 13.
Credit NO MORE HIROSHIMAS, LNS

BOTTOM: Credit LNS



STORY ON PALESTINIAN REFUGEES
SEE PAGE 19

TOP Refugee Camp for Palestinian Arabs

BOTTOM. Military training for Palestinian guerrillas

Both photos credit Nick Medvedsky / Fifth Estate / INS



**YOU CAN'T JAIL
THE REVOLU-
TION** **STOP**
the
TRIAL
FREE **the**
CONSPIR
ACY
8

See stories on the Conspiracy on pages 5 and 6

Credit poster to the Conspiracy/LNS



TOP: Tyrants never give up. Today, Bobby Seale Black Panther leader, is bound and gagged in a Chicago courtroom--135 years after Honore Daumier's lithograph, "You have the floor, explain yourself," protesting the injustice of the French ruling class during the trial of participants in the July Revolution. For stories on the Conspiracy see pages 5 and 6. Credit The Guardian/LNS

BOTTOM: Prisoners by Kathe Kailwitz. Credit LNS

N.Y. 21 GOES TO TRIAL



FREE THE PANTHER 21

The trial of the N. Y. 21 starts on Nov. 17. 13 kidnapped brothers and sisters have been held in "preventive detention" in lieu of \$100,000.00 ransom. Now the fascist pig power structure is moving to railroad these Freedom Fighters to prison on trumped up charges that carry as much as 243 years.

When racist Judge Hoffman ordered Chairman Bobby Seale gagged and chained, it became very clear that "a black man doesn't have any rights that a white man is bound to respect."

The N. Y. 21 will be subjected to the same type of fascist justice when they appear before pig Judge Murtagh at the Federal Court house at Foley Square, on Nov. 17, 1969.

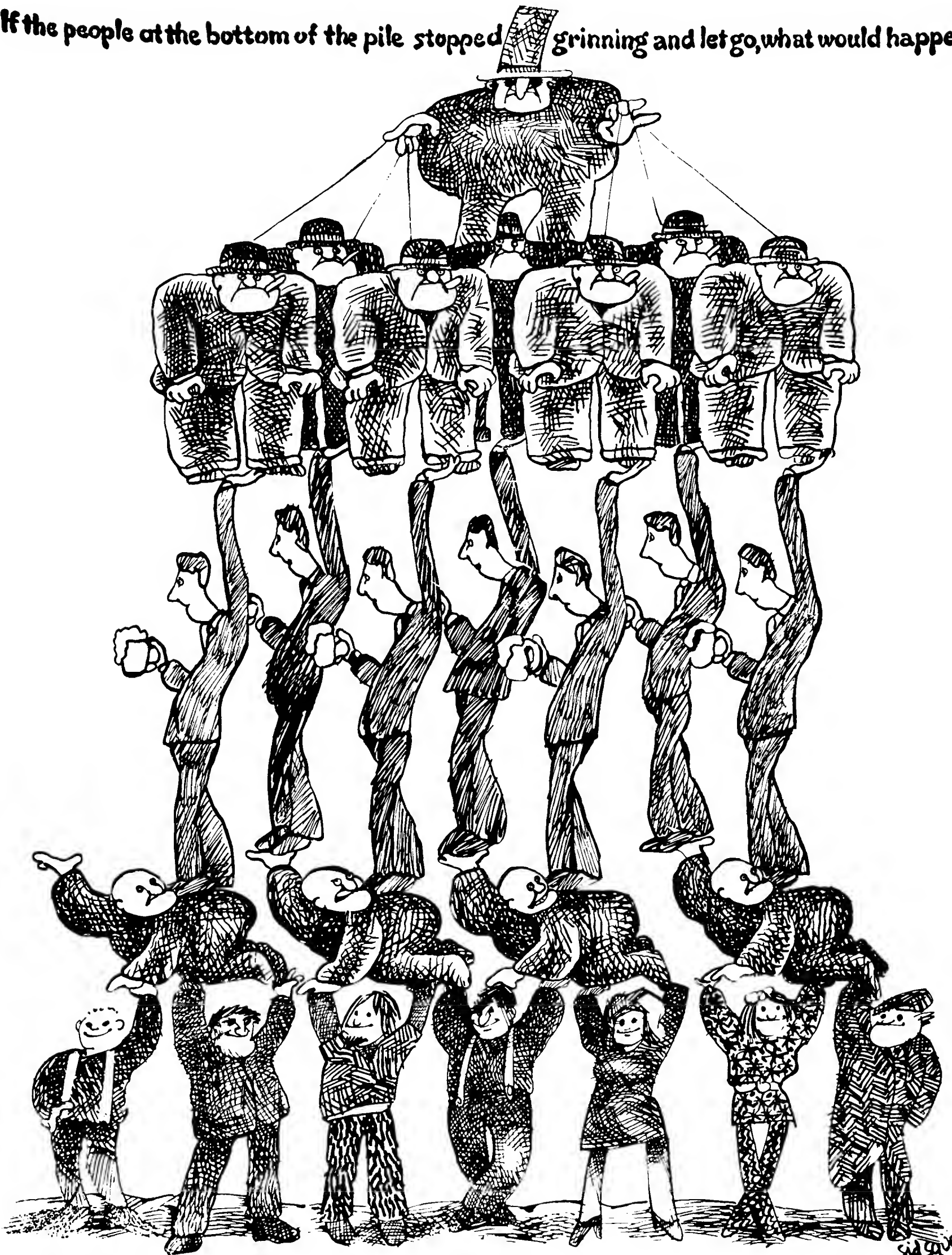
We are asking all people who are concerned about constitutional justice to come out in support of these political prisoners.

Demonstration
NOVEMBER 17th 9a.m.
Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, NYC

INFORMATION CONTACT
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2026 7TH AVENUE
864-8951

See story on page one about the Panther 21
Credit LAS

If the people at the bottom of the pile stopped grinning and let go, what would happen?



Credit Black Dwarf/LNS



DEMONSTRATIONS AT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
SEE STORY ON PAGE 4

LEFT: Rally at M.I.T.

RIGHT: On the balcony of the main lobby of the administration building

Both photos credit Mike Evans and Roxane O'Connell/Old Mole/ LNS